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NATAN M. LENJO,	
Plaintiff,	New York, N.Y.
V.	17 Civ. 7431 (WHE
NEW YORK DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, et al.,	
Defendants.	
>	Σ
	December 21, 2018
	11:00 a.m.
Before:	
HON. WILLIAM	H. PAULEY III,
	District Judge
APPE <i>I</i>	ARANCES
NATAN M. LENJO, Pro se	
ZACHARY W. CARTER	
Corporation Counsel for th BY: MATTHEW W. McQUEEN	ne City of New York
Assistant Corporation Cour	nsel

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(In robing room)

THE COURT: Good morning. This is a pre-motion conference. Would the plaintiff state his name for the record?

MR. LENJO: My name is Natan Lenjo and I am the plaintiff.

THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Lenjo.

Counsel for the defendant?

MR. McQUEEN: Good morning, your Honor. Matthew McQueen with the New York City Law Department, for defendants.

THE COURT: Good morning to you, Mr. McQueen.

So, Mr. Lenjo, have you seen the City's request to make a motion for summary judgment?

MR. LENJO: Yes, your Honor. I did see the letter that the City made to make a motion for summary judgment.

THE COURT: Now, is your unlawful search claim based solely on the defendant's failure to show you the search warrant?

MR. LENJO: It's based on individual persons. I wasn't shown by defendants a search warrant but it was based on my actual search itself.

THE COURT: The officers had a purportedly legitimate basis, they had a warrant to conduct the search. I guess my view is that their failure to show you the warrant is really not going to sustain a claim by you for an unlawful search because they had the authority to search.

MR. LENJO: Yes. When they had, the defendant stated that they had a search warrant the occupants in the apartment, including myself, did open the door to the premises for the defendants. What the search was that, for me, when I was been — when I went out there and had arrested me and searched me, I was the only occupant within the premises that was actually physically searched.

THE COURT: So, the defendants want to make a motion now which, if it is granted, would result in the dismissal of your action without a trial.

Do you understand that?

MR. LENJO: I would want a trial, your Honor.

THE COURT: I understand that, but a motion for summary judgment would permit them to try to dispose of this case without having a trial and if I were to grant their motion for summary judgment, then there would be no trial in this case.

MR. LENJO: I would be opposed to that, your Honor.

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. LENJO: I understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: The point I am trying to make to you is that in teeing up, in fixing a schedule for a motion, it is going to be very important for you to submit to me evidence, affidavits and documents that substantiate your claims that contest the facts that the defendants are going to offer that

they're going to claim are undisputed in the motion and their argument is going to be that if these certain facts are undisputed, therefore the Court must accept them, and if the Court accepts them the claim should be dismissed in this case. And so, what I am saying to you is you, in opposing this motion, you cannot simply rely upon the allegations in your complaint. You have to come forward with evidence and show that there is a material issue of fact that some of the important facts are in dispute.

Do you understand that?

MR. LENJO: That I do understand.

THE COURT: All right.

Now, Mr. McQueen, would you like to just briefly summarize here, for both the plaintiff and me, the nature of your summary judgment motion?

MR. McQUEEN: Yes.

The defendants had the lawfully-issued search warrant that they used to enter the apartment. When they approached the apartment and knocked on the door, they waited for quite some time. And believing that the plaintiff was not home, left briefly, but then returned after speaking with somebody who said they believed he was home. They went back, eventually somebody responded. They were still outside for quite some time telling them that they were the police; no one was opening the door. Eventually they opened the door. At that point

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plaintiff came out of the apartment holding an object above his head which the officers didn't know what it was and that certainly could be dangerous toward them. They attempted to grab the object. Plaintiff was saying this is the evidence and tried to hand it off to a family member who was outside in the hallway; ultimately they did not take what was the evidence The officers were able to get plaintiff in handcuffs from him. after some difficulty and seized the object which turned out to be an iPad.

The search warrant was, due to the nature of what they were looking for, illicit images and videos that would be contained on electronic devices, the warrant was to seize any electronic devices and that was certainly one of the things subject to the warrant.

So, plaintiff was put in handcuffs at that time. premises were searched, there were a number of items that were seized, and plaintiff was placed under arrest at that time in connection with waiving the object over his head, being dangerous, and also resisting arrest. Ultimately, it turned out that there were some images on the electronic devices that were seized but images of multiple people that lived in the apartment, the DA decided that it wasn't a significant enough connection with the plaintiff to prosecute for that. office decided to prosecute for obstruction of governmental administration, for refusing to open the door for quite some

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time, and for also trying to hand off the iPad to a relative and also for resisting arrest. The officers did not take part in the decision to, upon what to charge him with. That was all up to the district attorney's office.

THE COURT: When do you want to file your motion? MR. McQUEEN: I will be away sometime next week for the holiday, if I could have February 1 would probably a time that I could do.

THE COURT: All right. File your motion on February 1.

How much time would you like, Mr. Lenjo, to oppose this motion? Now you are going to have to, as I say, muster evidence, bring forward evidence in the form of affidavits or documents to contest.

MR. LENJO: Yes, I do intend to do that, your Honor, in the form of depositions of the defendants and also the testimony given by the defendants during the criminal prosecution and probably video evidence as well that was submitted during the trial.

THE COURT: All right. So, when would you like to file opposing papers?

MR. LENJO: 60 days after the counsel for the defendants files the motion.

THE COURT: That's pretty long, but how about filing it by April 12. All right?

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MR. LENJO: Okay. That is sufficient.

MR. McQUEEN: That's more than 60 days.

THE COURT: Yes, that's more than 60 days. How about filing it by March 29. Okay? That's almost --

MR. LENJO: Two months.

THE COURT: That's almost two months, March 29. And then get any reply to me by April 8.

MR. McQUEEN: Could I have two weeks after the 29th, until the 12th?

THE COURT: April 12. I will take the motion on submission. If you feel that argument is necessary I will let you know. And just to reiterate, because the defendants are now moving for summary judgment, Mr. Lenjo, you need to come forward with evidence to support your claims and you cannot rely on the allegations in your complaint and I want to remind you that there are valuable resources available to you, specifically at the pro se intake unit and, which is at 40 Centre Street now, it has been relocated from this building, to room 444. And, additionally, there is the New York Legal Assistance Group clinic for pro se litigants check note that provides free advice and is across the street in the Thurgood Marshall Court House on the lower level at room 22.

All right? Have you seen them before?

MR. LENJO: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Good.

MR. LENJO: I do use them.

THE COURT: All right. I will enter a scheduling order.

Anything further?

MR. LENJO: In terms of the letter that I had sent to your Honor pertaining to these claims, do you have a decision based on that?

MR. McQUEEN: There was a little bit of clarity as to what claims were pled in the complaint. Plaintiff noted that he did plead the malicious prosecution in the complaint.

THE COURT: I think that I'm construing Mr. Lenjo's complaint to bring claims for malicious prosecution, false arrest, false imprisonment, failure to intervene, and unlawful search and seizure but I do think that you should think about whether or not you want to pursue the unlawful search claim given the fact that the defendants had a valid search warrant.

MR. LENJO: Well, then I would like it to be differentiated between the unlawful search and seizure of the targeted premises and the unlawful search and seizure of the persons in my case also as a person pertaining to being a false arrest and malicious prosecution.

THE COURT: Yes, but the false arrest and false prosecution are already, they're claims. That's how I am construing your pleading.

MR. LENJO: Correct. Yes.

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Now as search warrant for, as the defendant searched my person and did confiscate items that were not associated with the search warrant and therefore that aspect of unlawful search and seizure of persons, I would like that to be separated from that of the premises.

THE COURT: All right. I will construe the complaint as stating that claim so you will address that on your summary judgment motion, Mr. McQueen.

MR. McQUEEN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right?

MR. LENJO: But specifically different, right?

THE COURT: Yes.

And property and targeted premises, two MR. LENJO: separate searches.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. McQUEEN: Will the order from today's conference contain a listing of the --

THE COURT: I think this is sufficient here. I will just have the scheduling order.

MR. McQUEEN: Okay.

THE COURT: All right?

MR. McQUEEN: Okay. And with regard, I don't believe you do the bundling rule so we file as we -- you want to file it on the docket, correct?

THE COURT: Correct. All right? Thank you very much.